



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/023,951	12/21/2001	Pere Obrador	10007843	7670

7590

10/05/2005

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/023,951	Applicant(s) OBRADOR ET AL.	
	Examiner James M. Hannett	Art Unit 2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/21/2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/4/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Mottur et al teaches a method of transmitting real-time low-resolution video to remote users. However, Mottur et al does not teach that the users can capture high-resolution stills of the live real time low-resolution video.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches a method for providing a snapshot from a digital video stream. Ramasubramanian et al teaches in the abstract a method of allowing a remote user to select a frame from a low-resolution video stream and have a high resolution image which corresponds to the selected video frame sent to them. Ramasubramanian et al further states on Column 2, Lines 33-40 that it is clearly desirable to provide a mechanism that allows a user to obtain a snapshot of a video image, where the snapshot has a size and quality that is superior to the low-resolution video image in order to allow a user to obtain a higher quality image to be sent over a limited bandwidth.

Art Unit: 2612

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the video distribution system of Mottur et al to allow a user to select and download a high-resolution still image as taught by Ramasubramanian et al so that a user can obtain a snapshot has a size and quality that is superior to the low-resolution video image.

The applicant argues that Ramasubramanian does not teach the claimed invention of claim 11. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant's arguments with respect to Claim1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The examiner in the prior office action indicated that dependent claim 28 was objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. However, upon further search and consideration, the objection has been withdrawn and a new grounds of rejection is made in view of the teachings of US 2002/0024602 Juen.

Due to the new grounds of rejection, this action is made **NON-FINAL**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 2612

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1: Claims 11-15, 26, 29-31, 33, 34, 37, 39, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0018124 A1 Mottur et al in view of USPN 6,172,672

Ramasubramanian et al.

2: As for Claim 11, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur teaches acquiring videos of a live scene as originally viewed in real time for the first time by the remote video cameras. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to

Art Unit: 2612

capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video. Ramasubramanian et al further teaches on Column 5, Lines 36-47 that the high resolution photograph "still snapshot" has a resolution greater than a resolution of the video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramanian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

3: In regards to Claim 12, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the user (48) can control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48) through the network or other communication channels.

4: As for Claim 13, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) include a queue system that allows multiple users (48) to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16).

5: In regards to Claim 14, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the network includes mass storage devices on a network server (18, 20, and 22) to store the videos and the high-resolution photographs.

6: As for Claim 15, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video on a web page. Furthermore, Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed

Art Unit: 2612

digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

7: In regards to Claim 26, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] communicating a command from the user (48) to the camera (16); and altering an operation of the camera with respect to the generation of the video responsive to the command. The command is viewed by the examiner as the command sent to control the pan, tilt, and zoom settings of the cameras. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater

Art Unit: 2612

resolution image. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramanian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

8: In regards to Claim 29, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the network includes mass storage devices on a web presentation network server (18, 20, and 22) to store the videos. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video on a web page. Therefore, Mottur et al teaches a server coupled with the network and configured to host a web page, wherein the server is configured to post the videos using data acquired by one or more photo-video acquisition devices (cameras). Furthermore, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027 and 0005] downloading the videos to remote devices responsive to a command received from the remote devices. The remote devices are viewed as the remote users.

9: As for Claim 30, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-

Art Unit: 2612

video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user using a joint video and still image pipeline.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramanian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

10: In regards to Claim 31, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the user (48) can control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48) through the

Art Unit: 2612

network or other communication channels. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting payment information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); and enabling the user to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48).

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Therefore, Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramenian et al teaches sending the video and high-resolution photograph to the user (48).

11: In regards to Claim 33, Mottur et al teaches the use of sending video to remote users (48) on a network. However, Mottur et al does not teach that the users can be located in their homes.

Official notice is taken that it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to use personal computers at home in order to give convenience to a user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the users (48) in the video distribution system of Mottur et al to be located in the users homes, in order to give convenience to the user.

12: As for Claim 34, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] an image data communication method comprising: providing a remotely located camera (16); capturing live video data of a scene using the camera (streaming video); coupling a remote device (48) with the camera (16) using a network; communicating captured live video data from the camera (16) to the remote device using the network, wherein the captured live video data has a first resolution; The first resolution is the streaming video resolution. outputting a first command from the remote device (48); the first command is viewed as the command sent by a

Art Unit: 2612

user to control the pan and tilt of the camera (16). Therefore, altering the capturing of the live video data of the scene using the camera responsive to the first command;

Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame (second command) of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user using a joint video and still image pipeline.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramanian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Art Unit: 2612

13: In regards to Claim 37, Ramasubramanian et al further teaches on Column 5, Lines 36-47 that the high resolution photograph “still snapshot” has a resolution greater than a resolution of the video.

14: As for Claim 39, Ramasubramanian et al further teaches on Column 5, Lines 36-47 that the high resolution photograph “still snapshot” has a resolution greater than a resolution of the video.

15: As for Claim 42, Ramasubramanian et al further teaches on Column 5, Lines 36-47 that the high resolution photograph “still snapshot” has a resolution greater than a resolution of the video.

16: Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US

2002/0018124 A1 Mottur et al in view of USPN 6,172,672 Ramasubramanian et al in view of USPN 6,591,068 Dietz.

17: As for Claim 32, Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches the use of capturing a high-resolution image from streaming video and sending the image on the network to remote users (48). Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach storing the high-resolution photograph in a local storage; and printing the high resolution photograph on a printer at home.

Dietz teaches on Column 6, Lines 34-60 the use of a system in which several cameras are connected to a network in which a user at a computer terminal can select images to be printed which were sent to the computer over a network. Dietz teaches that it is advantageous to allow users to print the images on a printer because it allows them to have a hard copy photograph of an event they want to remember.

Art Unit: 2612

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the user on the system of Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al to print a selected image on a printer in order to allows them to have a hard copy photograph of an event they want to remember.

18: Claims 1-10, 22, 23, 27, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0018124 A1 Mottur et al in view of USPN 6,172,672 Ramasubramanian et al in further view of US 2002/0024602 Juen.

19: As for Claim 1, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a

Art Unit: 2612

snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramanian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramanian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches acquiring a high-resolution still image and generating a low resolution video as viewed in real time using the respective camera.

However, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach the use of using a camera that captured the high resolution still image at the same time the low resolution video is being generated.

Juen teaches on Paragraphs [0037-0040] and depicts in Figure 1 the use of a camera which captures a high resolution video and saves each of the high resolution frames as high-resolution still images. Juen teaches that these high-resolution images are converted to low resolution images and formed into a video stream. Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that the process of acquiring a high-resolution image is performed during the generation of the video signal, since both the video images and still images are formed from the same image capture.

Art Unit: 2612

Juen teaches that this camera is advantageous because it clearly related the still images to the video images.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the electronic camera of Juen in the video distribution system of Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al in order to allow a user to acquire a high resolution image of the video image which is better related to the video images.

20: In regards to Claim 2, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the connecting step includes connecting the remote device (48) to the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) through a network.

21: As for Claim 3, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the connecting step includes connecting the remote device (48) to the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) through a point-to-point connection. A point-to-point connection is viewed by the examiner as a internet or a public or private network connection.

22: In regards to Claim 4, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting payment information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); and enabling the user to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48).

23: As for Claim 5, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0050] further comprising verifying the payment information submitted by the user before enabling the user to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices. Mottur et al teaches that camera control intervals can be based on subscriber fees.

Art Unit: 2612

24: In regards to Claim 6, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] the use of a queue system to allow multiple users (48) to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16).

25: As for Claim 7, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the network includes mass storage devices on a network server (18, 20, and 22) to store the videos and the high resolution photographs.

26: In regards to Claim 8, Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Therefore, Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramenian et al teaches sending the video and high-resolution photograph to the user (48).

27: As for Claim 9, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video on a web page. Furthermore, Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

28: In regards to Claim 10, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting payment information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes to download the video and the high-resolution photograph from the web page; and enabling the user (48) to download the video and the high-resolution photograph onto the remote device.

29: In regards to Claim 22, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] communicating a command from the user (48) to the camera (16); and altering an operation of the camera with

Art Unit: 2612

respect to the generation of the video responsive to the command. The command is viewed by the examiner as the command sent to control the pan, tilt, and zoom settings of the cameras.

30: As for Claim 23, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] providing real-time continuous streaming video and audio data from at least one remote camera system. Furthermore, the systems allows the network users to interactively control the cameras using continuous control methods and systems such as panning and tilting. Therefore, in order to have continuous real-time streaming video and continuous controlling of pan and tilt angles it is inherent that there are two different communications channels to allow the two processes to take place simultaneously. Furthermore, Ramasubramanian et al teaches that the system can transmit both high resolution still images and video. This is viewed as the pipeline configured to transmit both still and motion images. Furthermore, the examiner views the limitation of “using a communications channel that is different” as being broad and does not specify that the two channels are on different physical lines, center frequencies, of time slots.

31: As for Claim 27, Furthermore, Motter et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] that the video provided to the remote user is real-time streaming video. Therefore, the video is not stored before it is transmitted to the user and would be stored for a first time after the image is generated and transmitted to a user.

32: As for Claim 35, Ramasubramanian et al further teaches on Column 5, Lines 36-47 that the high resolution photograph “still snapshot” has a resolution greater than a resolution of the video.

33: In regards to Claim 36, Motter et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al teache the use of a camera control system which allows a user to simultaneously control camera characteristics such

Art Unit: 2612

as pan and tilt at the same simultaneously with a transition of a video stream. However, Motter et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al is silent as to if the wire used to transmit the video and still images is separate from a wire used to communicate the control commands. Official notice is taken that it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to use tow different physical medium (wires) to communicate video and control commands in order to prevent cross talk between the video signal and the control signals in order to improve image quality.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the system of Motter et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al to have two different wires so that the control signals and video signals can be transmitted on different lines in order to prevent cross talk between the video signal and the control signals in order to improve image quality.

34: In regards to Claim 38, Mottur in view of Ramasubramenian et al teaches acquiring a high-resolution still image and generating a low resolution video as viewed in real time using the respective camera. However, Mottur in view of Ramasubramenian et al does not teach the use of using a camera that captured the high resolution still image at the same time the low resolution video is being generated.

Juen teaches on Paragraphs [0037-0040] and depicts in Figure 1 the use of a camera which captures a high resolution video and saves each of the high resolution frames as high-resolution still images. Juen teaches that these high-resolution images are converted to low resolution images and formed into a video stream. Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that the process of acquiring a high-resolution image is performed during the generation of the video signal, since both the video images and still images are formed from the same image capture.

Art Unit: 2612

Juen teaches that this camera is advantageous because it clearly related the still images to the video images.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the electronic camera of Juen in the video distribution system of Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al in order to allow a user to acquire a high resolution image of the video image which is better related to the video images.

35: As for Claim 40, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches acquiring a high-resolution still image and generating a low resolution video as viewed in real time using the respective camera. However, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach the use of using a camera that captures the high resolution still image at the same time the low resolution video is being generated.

Juen teaches on Paragraphs [0037-0040] and depicts in Figure 1 the use of a camera which captures a high resolution video and saves each of the high resolution frames as high-resolution still images. Juen teaches that these high-resolution images are converted to low resolution images and formed into a video stream. Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that the process of acquiring a high-resolution image is performed during the generation of the video signal, since both the video images and still images are formed from the same image capture. Juen teaches that this camera is advantageous because it clearly related the still images to the video images. Furthermore, Juen teaches and depicts in Figure 2 that the processing and transmitting of the still image and video image are performed in parallel.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the electronic camera of Juen in the video distribution system of

Art Unit: 2612

Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al in order to allow a user to acquire a high resolution image of the video image which is better related to the video images.

36: As for Claim 41, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches acquiring a high-resolution still image and generating a low resolution video as viewed in real time using the respective camera. However, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach the use of using a camera that captured the high resolution still image at the same time the low resolution video is being generated.

Juen teaches on Paragraphs [0037-0040] and depicts in Figure 1 the use of a camera which captures a high resolution video and saves each of the high resolution frames as high-resolution still images. Juen teaches that these high-resolution images are converted to low resolution images and formed into a video stream. Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that the process of acquiring a high-resolution image is performed during the generation of the video signal, since both the video images and still images are formed from the same image capture. Juen teaches that this camera is advantageous because it clearly related the still images to the video images.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the electronic camera of Juen in the video distribution system of Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al in order to allow a user to acquire a high resolution image of the video image which is better related to the video images.

37: In regards to Claim 43, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches acquiring a high-resolution still image and generating a low resolution video as viewed in real time using the respective camera. However, Mottur in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach the use of

Art Unit: 2612

using a camera that captured the high resolution still image at the same time the low resolution video is being generated.

Juen teaches on Paragraphs [0037-0040] and depicts in Figure 1 the use of a camera which captures a high resolution video and saves each of the high resolution frames as high-resolution still images. Juen teaches that these high-resolution images are converted to low resolution images and formed into a video stream. Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that the process of acquiring a high-resolution image is performed during the generation of the video signal, since both the video images and still images are formed from the same image capture. Juen teaches that this camera is advantageous because it clearly related the still images to the video images.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the electronic camera of Juen in the video distribution system of Mottur in view of Ramasubramenian et al in order to allow a user to acquire a high resolution image of the video image which is better related to the video images.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M. Hannett whose telephone number is 571-272-7309. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2612

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James M. Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
September 28, 2005



NGOC-YEN VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER